

## Daniel in the Lion's Den

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 24, 1911  
Specially Arranged for This Paper

### LESSON TEXT—Daniel 6. MEMORY VERSES—21-23.

**GOLDEN TEXT**—"The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him and delivereth them."—Psa. 34:7.

**TIME**—Probably B. C. 539, very near the close of the seventy years' captivity, soon after Cyrus had conquered Babylon in B. C. 539.

**PLACE**—Probably in Babylon, as is shown by the close connection of Daniel 5 and 6.

**PERSONS**—Daniel was probably 80 years old; as this event was 66 years after his going to Babylon, in 604, and he must have been at least 14 years old at that time.

Cyrus the Persian had just conquered the Babylonians. Darius the Mede, a viceroy of Cyrus, temporary king of the new province, but not in the line of emperor kings.

In our last lesson we stood by the golden image on the plains near Babylon. We saw the crowds bowing down before it while the heroic three stood up alone. We saw them cast into the fiery furnace and wonderfully delivered. This was just after the destruction of Jerusalem and greatest deportation of exiles and treasures to Babylon. They had reached Babylon. They were in the fiery furnace of affliction.

At this point the three Jews, Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego, were preaching a sermon to the captives, heard all over the empire—"Be true to your God, and your religion at any cost; yield to no seductions of idolatry, and God will deliver you from your burning fiery furnace, as he has delivered us." It was preached at the psychological moment.

It was heard by the Jews in Palestine four centuries later when they were persecuted by Antiochus; but it was needed even more by the exiles in Babylon; and would be worth an hundred times more to the Jews in the fires of Antiochus, because it was true in the time of Nebuchadnezzar, and was lived out by the deliverance of these captives a few years later.

The end of the exile was drawing nigh, as foretold by Jeremiah. The seventy years had nearly elapsed. The king who was to bring their deliverance was on the throne. The captives scattered all over the empire needed to know this and to be prepared. They had felt the horrors of the wars and rumors of wars, they had seen as it were the stars falling from the political sky, as Babylon and Nebuchadnezzar. They needed to know that the time of their redemption was drawing nigh, and to be prepared for it.

Here comes in the event of our lesson. Darius, Cyrus, Daniel, known all over the empire, were to present a resplendent light that would shine into every corner of the realm. Multitudes of the exiles must have suffered for their religion, and they might feel that God was not their friend and helper if Daniel's experience always resulted favorably while theirs did not. And they needed a visible object lesson of the delivering power of God to encourage their hope and faith for the deliverance of their nation from the "den of lions" in which they had been living for almost seventy years.

Daniel must have been between eighty and ninety years old at this time. He had had many trials of his character and faithfulness. He was an exile from home and native land, among enemies to his race and to his God. His native land was desolate, his relatives scattered; his people were exiles amid many difficulties that must have tested their faith to the utmost. But on the whole Daniel had been eminently successful, as he was worthy of success. He had maintained his high character. His course had been one of almost unbroken prosperity. The severe trials to which he had been subjected had hitherto resulted only in raising him to higher honors and success.

Under Darius, Daniel was recognized as a man of great ability and integrity, and one who could be trusted implicitly. Accordingly, he made him one of the three presidents over the 120 governors of as many provinces into which the kingdom was subdivided. It was not long before the other officers determined that in some way or other, by fair means or foul, they would get rid of Daniel.

They brought Daniel, and cast him into the den of lions. This was according to the Oriental custom on the evening of the same day. The story of the den of lions is strictly in keeping with Babylonian usages. Assurbanipal says in his annals, "The rest of the people I threw alive into the midst of the bulls and lions, as Senacherib, my grandfather, used to do." Daniel from the den of lions said, "My God hath sent his angel." He does not say whether the angel was visible or not. The winds and the lightning are God's angels according to the psalmist. But it is probable that he was visible to Daniel, as a manifest token of the favor and protection of God.

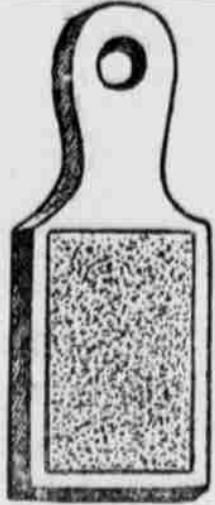
Daniel declares that he had been faithful to God and hence God had seen fit to deliver him. It was God's endorsement of his character. His faithfulness would have shown God's power and commended him to men, even if Daniel had died as a martyr. But the deliverance was an open declaration that God was on Daniel's side. Daniel had been as true to his king as he had been to his God. Faithfulness to God made him faithful to man. There are faithful Daniels in every town, crucified on unseen crosses, burned with invisible flames, shut up in spiritual dens of lions.

## TO SHARPEN THE PENCILS

Capital Little Contrivance That Will at All Times Save Much Time and Worry.

Anyone who is in the habit of using pencils frequently, knows how difficult it is to obtain a nice, fine point to the lead with a pen knife, to say nothing of the dirty state it generally leaves one's fingers in. The lead also often breaks in the process, considerably shortening the length of the life of the pencil.

We give, therefore, a sketch of a capital little contrivance on which the lead of a pencil may be sharpened to the finest possible point with the least possible risk of breaking it and without soiling one's hands. It can



be made in a few moments, with very little trouble, and will be found especially useful to art students and others.

It consists of a thin piece of wood three or four inches in length, cut square at one end and the other end is shaped to form a kind of handle. In this handle a circular hole is cut by which the sharpener may be hung up on a nail if desired.

On the square part a piece of fine sand paper is glued, and by rubbing the lead of the pencil on this paper, the most perfect point may be obtained.

The sharpener from which our sketch was made was of bass wood of a quarter of an inch in thickness and four or five inches in length and two inches in width.

The sand paper will last a very long time, and when it has become a little worn, it will serve its purpose even better than when quite new, and it can, of course, be easily replaced when it becomes too worn.

## SLIPPERS OF SOFT SATIN

Prettiest Are Made Perfectly Plain—Heels Are Lower and Toes More Pointed.

Some of the most beautiful slippers are of soft lustrous satin, made perfectly plain, with a medium Cuban heel and a small rhinestone buckle in front.

Many of them are finished with a soft choux of chiffon or maline, held in place with a round jeweled ornament, and others have small satin bows in front.

For the bride, white satin slippers having a tiny cluster of the significant orange blossom on the toe are quite correct.

The new note in lady's shoes and slippers is that heels are to be a trifle lower than heretofore and toes more pointed.

Velvet and suede pumps have been much worn during the summer and will continue to be popular during the fall. As a rule, they are so soft and comfortable women hate to give them up, even when cold weather sets in.

The French heel has almost entirely disappeared from shoes adapted to street wear, although it is still seen on evening slippers.

Very beautiful are the "mules" designed for the boudoir. These soft, comfy lounging slippers are made of satin and brocades in the daintiest shades. Some are embroidered and others are trimmed with little bows of lace.

Buckles are seen on all the newest slippers. Large, small and medium, it matters not what size is chosen—just so it is a buckle. They are of metal, often jeweled elaborately, others leather covered, or having metal frames inlaid with satin, suede or velvet.

**Cravat Holders.** An acceptable gift for the man who travels is one of the new cravat holders made of soft, flexible leather or suede and lined with silk.

These are fashioned so the cravats will lie flat, being folded only once in the center, and there can be no danger of crumpled ties.

Two little pockets are stitched on the inside of the holder which have flaps held in place with glove fasteners. These are to hold the studs, collar buttons, scarfpins and cufflinks.

The ties are simply placed in the holder smoothly; it is then folded over and laid in the suit case, trunk or bag. It takes up little room and is very convenient.

**Short Skirts.** Advice from Paris state that skirts are not to be lengthened. With the exception of the trailing evening gown, they are to be cut the same distance from the ground that they have been all the summer. This makes it necessary for women to wear the smartest shoes and hosiery, for never before have these articles of the toilet been allowed so prominent a place, never has the whole foot been exhibited so conspicuously as by the present mode.

## RUFFLES IN FASHION AGAIN

How They Are Applied to Some of the Newest and Prettiest of Gowns.

Ruffles have come into fashion again. Slender women and young girls will welcome these dainty trimmings for their dresses.

Some of the newest frocks from Paris have a narrow ruffle around the bottom of the skirt and show the same mode of adorning plain bodices.

A pretty model for a debutante, especially if she be a slender slip of a girl, is a frock of figured net made up over a slip of satin in a delicate shade. Make the bodice perfectly plain, except for a deep V of finely tucked mousseline.

On a straight foundation of net put three lace-edged ruffles three inches wide, letting them overlap very slightly, and arrange them so as to form a point at the ends. Place this over the shoulders of the bodice from the waist line in the back to the waist line in the front, outlining the yoke. Make a plain, close-fitting sleeve, with a narrow lace edge to correspond with the ruffle edge, and finish the low-cut neck in the same way.

Make the skirt slightly full around the waist and shirr it in at the knees, where the same wide ruffles that are on the bodice are repeated. Turn up a three-inch hem and have the skirt ankle length.

Narrow ruffles are being applied to the new gowns in many different ways. The surprise effect is obtained sometimes with a broad piece of embroidery laid on over the shoulders and edged with a narrow ruffle of lace or hemstitched batiste or handkerchief linen.

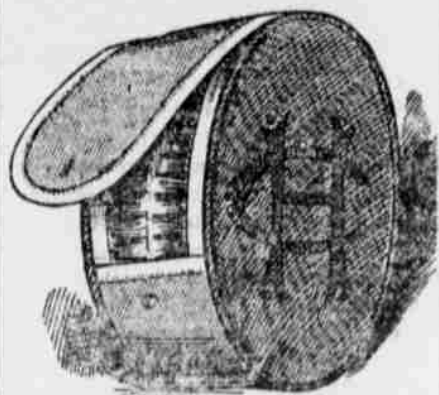
Ruffles of embroidery or lace edge sailor collars, cuffs and the broad brims of lingerie hats.

Graceful ruffles are again appearing on the hem of skirts. Although this fashion seems like a revival of the old one, it is somewhat changed by having these flounces made of the softest possible material and put on rather scant; but even so they give a soft finishing touch that is impossible to obtain in any other way.

## CASE FOR THE HAIR BRUSHES

Any Material That Is Strong May Be Made Use Of for This Valuable Appurtenance.

This is a useful case for men's hair brushes, and it may be carried out in any fairly strong material. It must in a measure be specially made for the particular brushes it is destined



to contain, as brushes of this kind vary in shape and size, and the case should fit them closely.

Two oval pieces of cardboard should be cut out just a trifle larger in size than the back of the brush, and smoothly covered with the material that has been selected. The brushes can then be placed together and in this way the width of the case determined. This portion of the case should be lined, and have an interlining of thin cardboard to stiffen it. The flap, which lifts up for the insertion of the brushes, is bound at the edge with narrow ribbon, and fastens with a button and buttonhole. The edges of the case are finished off with a silk cord, and initials or some pretty little floral design may be worked on either side. For ordinary use upon the dressing table or for traveling purposes, a case of this kind is always handy and helps to keep the brushes clean and free from dust.

## Pomades and Hair Oils.

Some people have such dry hair that they are obliged to use pomades to prevent it from breaking off.

The use of liquid vaseline is highly recommended.

Inferior pomatums cause or hasten the loss of hair. Therefore, unless you can procure the very best from a well-known druggist, prepare them yourself.

The grease and the oils which are used, to be preserved from growing rancid, must go through a suitable process. Put in a brain-marle 200 grams of fat or marrow, with six grams of powdered benzoin and six grams of pulverized balm of tolu. Stir constantly with a wooden spatula. After two hours of hard boiling, strain through a bit of linen. Benzoin acid possesses the quality of preventing the fat to which it has been added from becoming rancid.

## Silk and Batiste.

The news from Paris is that taffeta and sarah coats and skirts lead everything else. They have taken the place of linen, of serge and of foulard. The only trimming beyond a few cord loops and braid buttons is a pointed collar on the coat made of the kind of linen used for men's dress shirts. By the way, this linen is in high fashion now, and is made into plain blouses with Irish lace collars for autumn coat suits.

## Obtrusive Sarah

"My goodness!" said everybody when Sarah Seaneey made her appearance at the summer resort hotel.

People had said "My goodness!" at Sarah Seaneey so many times in her eighteen years of existence that she had grown used to the remark. The only real bright spot in the situation was that her parents had not named her Lily or nicknamed her Tiny in her helpless infancy.

Sarah was large of bone and nearly six feet tall. It was her amazing length and broadness and massiveness which startled people into alarmed comment. In spite of her prominent cheekbones and expansive mouth, there was an attractiveness about Sarah's face. It may have been its healthy freshness and the brightness of her eyes, which held a perpetual laugh at the world in general. It took the older people to appreciate this, for those of her own age looked at Sarah and, because she was so different from the stock pattern, declared she was impossible.

At the dances the college boys circled widely around Sarah and picked out the girls whose heads came only to their shoulders. Youthful masculinity is strong on the clinging vine idea. Sarah, in her yards and yards of expensive lingerie gown, sat out the waltzes and two-steps beside her mother, beaming pleasantly and apparently enjoying herself hugely. The girls took this as a direct affront. They said Sarah was "so masculine."

Further, she had an irritating habit of going on long walks by herself and returning with armfuls of wild field flowers and a cheerful countenance. Her practical ostracism seemed not to make the remotest impression upon her.

Lancy Cobb, the only young man whose eyes were not on a lower level than Sarah's, tried to break the boycott. When the girls set their faces against asking her to the bench picnic he was indignant and tried to make it up to Sarah by talking to her. She regarded him interestedly, smiled a little and did not seem impressed. But she was very pleasant to Lancy after that.

"I like that girl!" he told the others. "Why don't you drag her in instead of shoving her?"

Agnes Simmons set her rosebud mouth in a straight line at this. Agnes was built on the Dresden china pattern and Lancy had been her special property. She was dainty and fragile enough to allure mightily and this revelation of the unexpected tangents taken by men both surprised and angered her. The anger was all directed at Sarah Seaneey.

Agnes was roused to active defense late one evening when the crowd, wandering out on the end of the pier after the dance, found Sarah Seaneey occupying the best bench alone and gazing appreciatively at the big, full moon shining across the lake. She spoke to the others quite as though they were her dearest friends, instead of persons who had perpetually snubbed her.

"Isn't the water lovely with that shimmer upon it?" she asked.

"Great!" agreed Lancy Cobb, sitting down on the bench beside her.

"If you like it so well," Agnes Simmons said to Sarah, with instant rebellion in her heart, "why don't you take a moonlight swim?"

Agnes could swim a half mile and was proud of it.

Sarah smiled at Agnes silently. She was on her feet by now, for she would not seem to appropriate Lancy. "Oh, I don't know," she answered, meditatively watching the glistening waves.

"Go on!" Agnes taunted sweetly. She might have been lovingly urging Sarah to help herself to chocolates.

"I dare you to jump in—now!"

A little silence fell on the rest. Sarah, like those who had danced, was clad in expensive and fragile clothes. She gave Agnes a long look. A little of her happy expression faded as she understood the antagonistic gaze that was fixed upon her.

"Would you do it?" she asked quietly.

Agnes laughed. "Oh, I'm not afraid of the water," she said, with infinite condescension. "I swim, you know. I didn't think you were afraid—you're so big!"

A long arm shot out from Sarah's side and twined about the slender form of Agnes Simmons and then with a great plunge Sarah Seaneey dropped from the end of the pier, taking her tormentor with her. With an inarticulate cry, Lancy Cobb jumped after them.

As he dragged himself and Sarah, dripping and strangling, to shore he pushed the hair back anxiously from her face. She laughed.

"I'm all right!" she gasped. "But I had to sink, for I can't swim a stroke, you know!"

"Then, why—" began Lancy Cobb, in horror.

"She dared me," explained Sarah, placidly wringing out her skirts. "I knew you'd save me!" Then she laughed out loud as she watched Agnes Simmons scrambling up the side of the pier. "I think she was surprised," she added, comfortably.

"You're all right!" broke out Lancy Cobb in heartfelt admiration as he marched her toward the hotel.

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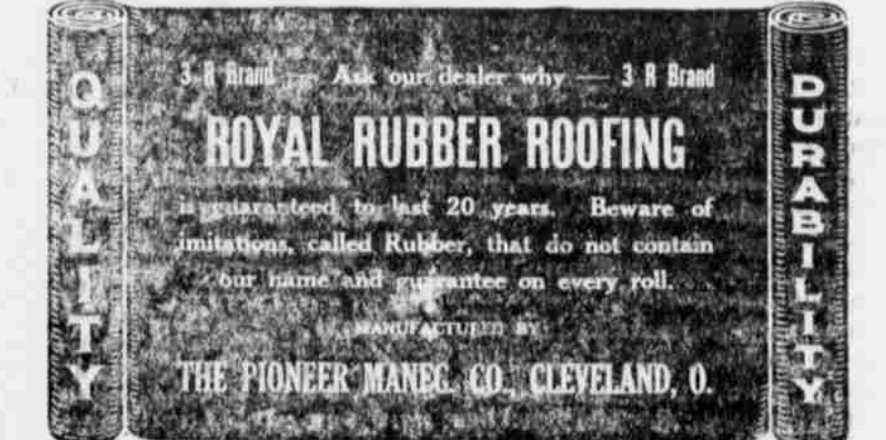
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## FOR SALE BY LUKEMIRE & MILLER

### FALL CREEK.

September 18, 1911.

School opened here last Monday with R. O. Hull as teacher.

Miss Catherine Morrow, of Charlestown, Ind., arrived here Monday for a visit with her brother and family.

Mrs. Emma Morrow, Martha and Willard Morrow spent Sunday with Tom Buntain and family.

Mrs. Clara McNicol, of Urbana, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Tom Johnson.

Frank Moore and family, of Wilmington, called on John Patton and family, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Diven and daughter were guests of Harry Boatman and family, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McNicol and Mr. and Mrs. Ira Kline spent Sunday afternoon with John McNicol, who is seriously ill at his home in Hillsboro.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Boatman and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Euclid Sanders and children visited R. H. Ridgway and family, Sunday.

Mrs. Alva Overman and Miss Martha Overman called on the former's mother Saturday.

Mrs. H. M. Creamer and daughter, Gettie, visited Mrs. John Crute, Saturday afternoon.

The best rubber gloves for the use of electricians are tested to resist a current of 10,000 volts.

### NEW MARKET.

September 18, 1911.

Miss Anna McClintock spent Sunday with relatives in Hillsboro.

Martha Barrere entertained Nelson Barrere, wife and son, Weber, of Mt. Zion, Louva Van Winkle, Ophelia, Bell, James and Charlie Barrere and Joe Miller and family, of Hillsboro, Sunday.

Alice Vance, of Hillsboro, is here for a few days looking after her fruit.

Lewis Rossetol and wife were recent guests of Walter Purdy and wife, near Hillsboro.

Geo. Eyler and wife met with a very serious accident, while on their way to the Hillsboro Fair Wednesday afternoon. Their horse became frightened at a string of horses, upsetting the buggy. Mrs. Eyler suffered two broken ribs and Mr. Eyler several cuts and bruises. They are both getting along very nicely.

Joe Bell and family, of Hillsboro, called on P. S. Bell and family, Sunday.

Herbert Shelton and family, of Harrisburg, spent Sunday with Isaac Stanforth and daughter.

Charlie Garen and wife visited Wm. Caplinger and family, Sunday.

Rev. Griffith, of Greenville, will preach at the Baptist Church here next Sunday morning and evening.

In future the Empress Eugenie will spend most of her time in England.